

HUGHES WINS; ROOSEVELT TENTATIVELY DECLINES BULL MOOSE HONOR

Third Ballot Virtually Unanimous for Justice

COLONEL'S ACCEPTANCE OF PROGRESSIVE NOMINATION CONDITIONED UPON HIS RIVAL'S VITAL POLICIES

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS IS CHOSEN TO MAKE G. O. P. VICE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, Named Running Mate to Seer of Oyster Bay, Who Tells Convention He Cannot Take Leadership Against Republican Nominee Before Knowing Latter's Attitude on Big Issues; if Hughes' Principles Are Satisfactory, Roosevelt Will Not Make Race; Justice Outlines His Policies in Telegram of Acceptance; Stands for Firm Maintenance of American Rights and Consistent Course of Procedure in Mexico; Desires to See Diplomacy Restored to Best Standards.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Chicago, June 10.—The republican national convention today nominated Charles Evans Hughes of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as the candidates of their party for president and vice president.
Almost at the same moment Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the national progressive convention and later in the day John M. Parker of Louisiana was named as his running mate.
The republican nomination required a ballot, the third of the convention, while the progressive nomination was made by acclamation.
Mr. Roosevelt's provisional declaration to accept the progressive nomination is believed by the politically wise to leave the door ajar, if not wide open, for eventual withdrawal of the third ticket, in the event Mr. Hughes' position on what the progressives feel to be the vital issues of the campaign meets their approval. To this extent at least, the leaders in both parties feel that the efforts at harmony, even if not directly fruitful of result, may yet be realized.

HUGHES IS NAMED ON THIRD BALLOT
Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York and until today justice of the supreme court of the United States, was today nominated for the presidency by the republican national convention.
Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, elected president with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was chosen for second place on the republican ticket.
Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention, were by acclamation made unanimous.
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, presented by Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes, Colonel Roosevelt himself received

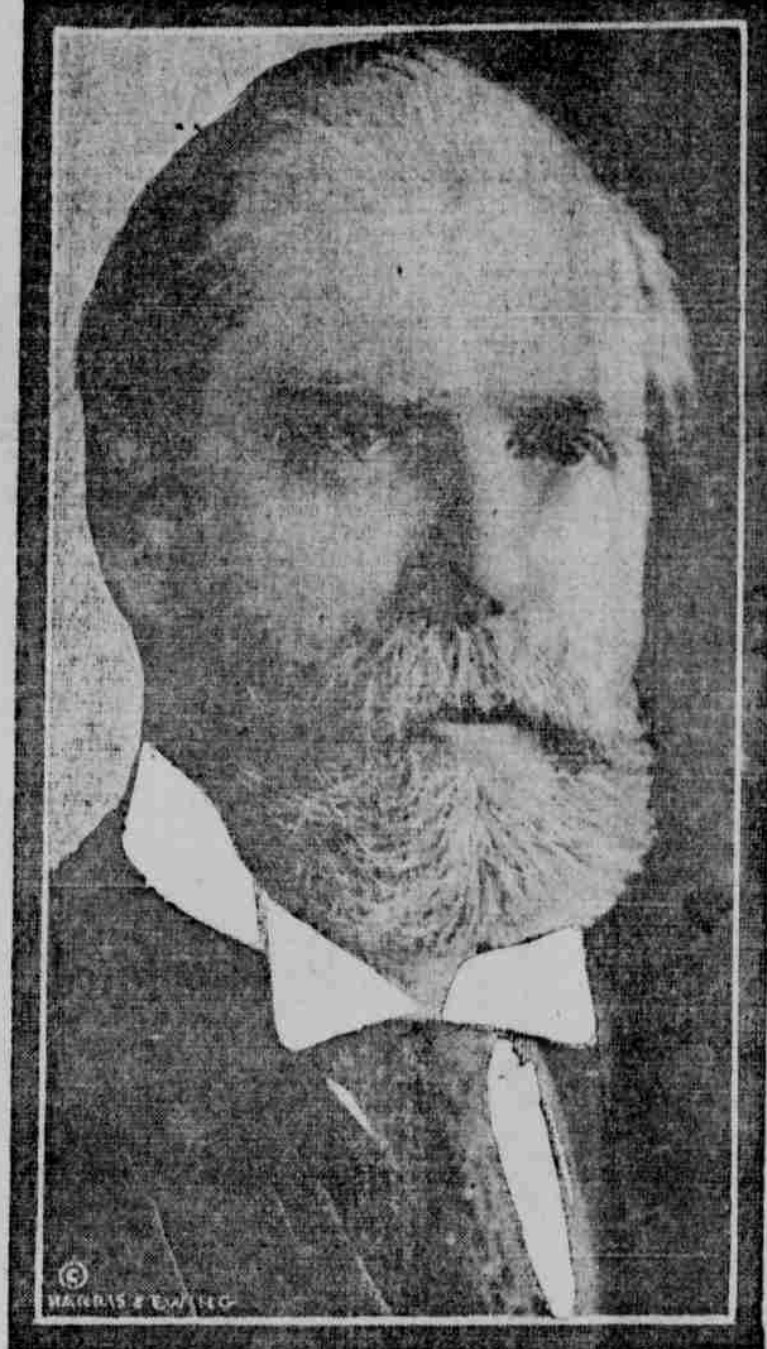
THE WEATHER
THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., June 9.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday fair; somewhat cooler Sunday.
LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 92 degrees; minimum, 19 degrees; range, 43 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 85 degrees; southwest wind, clear.

CITY BANK CLEARING.
\$45,231.39.
Clearings for the Week.
\$386,783.28.

The Day in Congress
SENATE.
Met at noon.
Adjourned at 12:25 to noon Tuesday.
HOUSE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Passed bills establishing Lassen national park in the Sierra Nevada mountains in California, and accepting Washington state cession of exclusive jurisdiction over Mount Rainier national park.
Adjourned at 2:14 p. m. to 11 a. m. Monday.

steve convention, which had been brought to the Coliseum by John McGrath, the colonel's secretary, suggesting Senator Lodge.
Before he had finished the reading word came and was announced in the Coliseum that the progressive convention itself had not only tabled the republican proposal of Mr. Hughes, but had tabled Colonel Roosevelt's own proposal of Senator Lodge as well.
There was a gallery demonstration, not so prolonged as yesterday's at the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's proposition, but the delegation section by its silence plainly showed its indifference and if any of the republican managers entertained the least fear of a stampede to Colonel Roosevelt it was dissipated at once by every outward indication that about the only message from Colonel Roosevelt that could have roused the delegations to any degree of enthusiasm would have been his acceptance of Hughes.
With that the roll call of states began and there never was a moment's doubt of the result from the time the clerk began.
Senator Weeks, who came to the convention with the greatest number of instructed delegates and who was of all the favorite sons considered a foremost possibility, was received with tumultuous applause when he made a statement releasing his delegates.
Senator Lodge, known to all men in politics as a close personal friend

of the colonel, was named running mate to Seer of Oyster Bay, who tells convention he cannot take leadership against republican nominee before knowing latter's attitude on big issues; if Hughes' principles are satisfactory, Roosevelt will not make race; Justice outlines his policies in telegram of acceptance; stands for firm maintenance of American rights and consistent course of procedure in Mexico; desires to see diplomacy restored to best standards.



CHARLES E. HUGHES.

of the colonel's got a reception approaching an ovation when he made his speech according to Hughes.
With the end of the balloting for the presidential nomination and the official announcement by Chairman Harding, the balloting for vice president began. In view of Mr. Hughes' expressed preference for former Senator Burton there was some surprise when Governor Willis, of Ohio, withdrew Burton's name and cast the whole block of Ohio votes for Fairbanks. That left Burkett as the only candidate with any pledged strength and he was urged upon the convention as meeting the call of the west for representation on the ticket.
As the roll call proceeded, whole blocks of votes piled in for Fairbanks and his nomination was such a foregone conclusion among the delegates themselves that they began leaving the hall and causing such confusion that the balloting was heard with difficulty.
After Chairman Harding had officially announced the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks, resolutions were passed thanking the officers of the convention and the entertainment provided for delegates by the city of Chicago; some national committee selections were announced and ratified by the convention; Chairman Hill called a meeting of the new national committee for organization, and the convention adjourned.
The convention was notable in political history for many things. A man who steadily had refused to seek the nomination had been chosen; it left a new milestone in the path of both the republican and progressive parties. It was the first republican convention since 1888 which had been forced to take more than one ballot to agree upon a candidate, and it had been marked by a lack of not-out demonstration and nervous enthusiasm which hitherto had been a feature of such gatherings.
It did not touch any of the existing records for sustained demonstration, but despite the fact that in political vernacular it was wholly and decidedly "unbowed," it moved with a freedom and quietness which has not been equaled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.
ROOSEVELT IS CHOSEN BY ACCLAMATION
Auditorium, Chicago, June 10.—Colonel Roosevelt was nominated today by the progressive national convention after four days of uproar and tumult in which the delegates never wavered in allegiance or cast a passing glance upon another man.
Three minutes before the convention adjourned until another time, Chairman Raymond Robins read to them a brief message from Oyster Bay in which Mr. Roosevelt declined to accept the nomination at this time.
Few of the thousands in the vast Auditorium, some of whom had seen the colonel named in an even wilder burst of enthusiasm four years ago, realized when Robins rapped his gavel at 4:05 and declared the convention adjourned since that in a few weeks they might be a party without the one leader to whom they had come to Chicago to give the pledge of loyalty and faith.
The significance of Colonel Roosevelt's message with its announcement that if the progressive national committee found the subsequent statements of Charles Evans Hughes, the republican standard bearer, to its liking his non-acceptance of the progressive nomination should stand as his last word, was lost in that throng, worn out by its own enthusiasm, by long delays over peace parleys with the republicans and by the discussion of a platform on which it must go into the field, if at all, against both the forces of democracy and republicanism.
None of the feeling that some of them later betrayed when they had

OBREGON-GAVIRA MEETING LOOKED UPON AS HAVING SINISTER IMPORT

Conference of Mexican Chiefs Regarded as Bad Omen in Connection With Anti-American Outbreaks.

ALARMING RUMORS ARE CIRCULATING

One Report Has It Trevino Promises to Protect All Foreigners Save United States Citizens.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
El Paso, Tex., June 10.—Gen. Gabriel Obregon, Carranza commander of northern Chihuahua, left Juarez tonight aboard a special train bound for Mexico City, ostensibly for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, on border conditions and the temper of the people on both sides of the line in the frontier districts.

In some quarters here there was a tendency to attach sinister importance to the unexpected orders from the Mexican military head for the meeting, coming as they did, on the heels of reports of continued anti-American demonstrations in several states and the recent Gavira-Pershing conference.

Apprehension Grows.
In Juarez tonight persons friendly to the Americans spoke of the impending conference with obvious depression, while mining men in El Paso manifested increasing apprehension for the safety of their American employees in Mexico.

Arrivals from Mexico City, among whom were a few refugees, today made a parade of school children, intended as a protest against the presence of the American troops in Mexico, was held there yesterday, and another mass meeting is to be held there Sunday, they said. Other reports told of a continued spreading of anti-American literature and the calling of mass meetings, in protest, in several cities of the state. Thus far, however, according to all available reports here, the authorities of the de facto government have been able to control the demonstrators, the only violence manifested in Chihuahua being in Chihuahua City.

Caly Rumor Denied.
Carranza authorities in Juarez denied rumors current in El Paso that Gen. Jacinto Trevino, Carranza commander at Chihuahua city, had informed the British consul there, who is handling the affairs of the United States government in the absence of the minister of commerce, that he would protect all foreigners and their interests, excepting only Americans. Another rumor current here, but generally discredited by persons closely in touch with the situation, was that a motor train in General Pershing's rear guard had been attacked by Carrancistas near San Antonio, Chihuahua.

General Gavira expected to reach Mexico City over the Mexican National railway in eight days. In his absence, Gen. Francisco Gonzalez will command the frontier district, while Col. Samuel Gonzalez will be in charge of the Juarez garrison.

Crisis at Hand.
The report brought by arrivals from Chihuahua City of a mass meeting scheduled there for tomorrow afternoon, has caused officials in El Paso to express the opinion that the crisis in the Mexican situation is at hand. Chihuahua City is all important, in their view, as the headquarters of General Trevino, commanding the army of the north. If Sunday passes without the report of a mass meeting, the present excitement may have, they say, a chance to calm down.

The notice for tomorrow's meeting summons every male Mexican in Chihuahua and vicinity to unite in a protest against the continued presence of the punitive force. Considerable apprehension is felt by the twenty Americans who have remained in the city for business reasons, according to the refugees.

WASHINGTON WORRIED OVER MEXICAN TROUBLE

Washington, June 10.—Administration officials have been unable as yet to determine the extent of the anti-American agitation in northern Mexico, but they are making no effort to conceal their uneasiness. The demonstrations against retention of American troops in Mexico have been widely reported geographically, but with significantly close relations to each other in time. They believe it possible a definite campaign has been inaugurated by some agency to provoke an armed clash between American and Mexican forces. It is not known, however, that any definite indication of such an organized movement has been received.

The state department had no confirmation tonight of current rumors that the American consulate at Durango had been burned or that General Pershing's forces had been attacked near Nantiquito.

The Carranza government is facing renewed disorders in the south along the line of the Tehuantepec railway, today's advices said. Rebels are reported to have captured Tehuantepec

and to be moving on Salina Cruz, the road's Pacific terminal.
In northern Mexico, the bandit leader de la Rosa is said to be active in the region of Mazatlan. Since the last word of this leader placed him near the border, officials are at a loss to account for his reported activities in the west coast territory.
Secretary Lansing said the disturbances so far had not been called to the attention of General Carranza. Officials generally think the present state of affairs will be set forth in the note being prepared in reply to Carranza's recent communication demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

CARRANZA CHIEF PROMISES PROTECTION

Brownsville, Tex., June 10.—The Mexican constitutionalist commander guarantees protection on the border in this vicinity, and any bandits attempting to invade the United States will first have to contend with Carranza troops, the Carranza consul here told Col. James Barker, American border commander today. He said he was instructed to convey this information to the American commander by Col. R. Quintanilla, Mexican commander at Matamoros.
In a communication to the Mexican consul, Quintanilla denied that Luis de la Rosa had a band of bandits near the border, declaring he is in the interior of Tamaulipas, where he is closely watched.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN BIG DEMONSTRATION

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
St. Louis, June 10.—For their demonstration during the democratic national convention here, suffragists have adopted as their slogan: "A woman in line is worth ten petitions in the waste basket."

The first day of the convention, Wednesday, June 14, will be Suffragists' day.

A "golden lane," twelve blocks in length will be formed at 10 a. m. Lines of women wearing yellow and white sashes will be seated on camp stools along both edges of the sidewalks. Behind them will be a line of women standing. The women seated freely in pouring rain will be in the parade across their lips, and those standing will carry their open, to protect themselves and their seated companions from the sun. The women will change places every fifteen minutes.

When the noon whistles begin to blow the line will break. Immediately after, members of the Baby Welfare association, the Visiting Nurses association and other organizations interested in baby welfare, will be hostesses at luncheon.

Protests will be during the same afternoon the women's council will give an entertainment.
At 6:30 p. m. the Town club will give a dinner at which visiting suffragists will be speakers. At p. m. the Business Women's Equal Suffrage League will take charge of a great demonstration on one of the principal St. Louis streets. Business and professional women and all those whose vocations prevent them from having a place in the golden lane will take part.

According to St. Louis leaders, the day as a whole will be a huge demonstration of the solidarity of women for women's interests.

SUBMARINES SINK ITALIAN TRANSPORT

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Probably as a preliminary to a renewal of their assault on the defenses of Verdun from the northeast, the Germans are using their heavy guns freely in pounding the French trenches in that sector.
The Italians have suffered a probable heavy loss in men in the sinking of the Italian transport Principe Umberto in an attack by two Austrian submarines in the lower Adriatic. It is officially announced that a large number of troops on board perished.

HAMPSHIRE WAS SUNK BY MINE

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
London, June 10 (4:45 p. m.).—The British cruiser Hampshire on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it was officially announced today.
All hope has been abandoned for all save the twelve men who were washed ashore on a raft, the statement says.

WARSPITE COMMANDER DESCRIBES ESCAPE

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
London, June 10 (4:50 p. m.).—In proof of the statement of the British admiralty that the broadmouthed Warspite arrived safely in port after the North sea battle, the commander of the warship himself received an Associated Press correspondent today and described his vessel's miraculous escape from the concentrated German fire.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 5,500 MORE MEN

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Petrograd, June 10 (via London).—The war office announced today that, continuing their successes in Volynia and Galicia, the Russians have captured ninety-seven officers and 5,500 men in addition to the total previously announced. Eleven more cannon have been taken.

Gerard Admits One Interview.

Washington, June 10.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled the state department today admitting the authenticity of an interview with him on peace published by a Munich newspaper, two weeks ago, but denouncing as spurious a somewhat similar statement credited to him by the Berlin Evening National Zeitung, June 3.

HUGHES RESIGNS WITH LACONISM WHICH MATCHES JULIUS CAESAR'S

Brevity and Formality of Note Said to Have Been Designed to Save President Embarrassment.

NOMINEE SCORES WILSON'S POLICY

In Telegram to Convention, Jurist Terms Administration's Handling of Mexico "Weak and Vacillating."

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes stepped down today from the supreme bench, and again a private citizen, accepted the republican nomination for president. In a telegram ringing with denunciation of the administration's foreign policy, and declaring for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, he gave his decision to Chairman Harding of the republican national convention, and broke the long silence which had kept the leaders of his party in the dark as to his attitude toward the great issues of the day.

"I have not desired the nomination," said the telegram. "I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is my right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond."

Resignation Laconic.
Within an hour after Chairman Harding had notified him of his nomination Mr. Hughes had accepted the call. His resignation, a scant, two-line note, was a superfluous word, was on its way to the White House from the Hughes home before the nominee had dispatched the message of acceptance, and called the waiting group of newspaper men into his study to tell them of his decision. President Wilson accepted the resignation in a reply almost as brief. Apparently Mr. Hughes' letter was framed so that the president, by accepting the nomination, would be forced to accept the resignation of his resignation, or making more than a formal reply.

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States," he wrote. "To which the president has accepted my resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States to take effect at once."

Takes His Constitutional.
When copies of both telegrams to Chicago and the letter of resignation had been made public, Mr. Hughes left his home for his customary afternoon walk. Soon after his return Lawrence Green, his private secretary, told him of Colonel Roosevelt's conditional declaration of the progressive nomination. Mr. Hughes sent word to inquirers that he had nothing to say concerning it. His friends, however, were outspoken in their satisfaction over Colonel Roosevelt's attitude.

No plans have been made by the nominee for the summer. The family had practically dismantled the sixteenth residence here with the intention of returning to Maine for the hot months, but those plans had been abandoned. Whether Mr. Hughes will go on the stump or who he will select to manage his campaign are questions that have not been given consideration as yet.

Outlines His Policy.
In his telegram of acceptance Mr. Hughes announced his stand "for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea" for "an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism that is single and complete," and for "preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads."

What he thinks of the administration's foreign policy was told in part as follows:
"I neither impugn motives or underestimate difficulties; but it is most regrettable that in our foreign relations we have suffered ineffectually from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably long and with regard to both our rights and our duties."

Scores Mexican Policy.
At the outset of the administration the high responsibility of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Related efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige thus unfortunately sacrificed and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision."

Dramatic Touches.
Events occurred with dramatic suddenness at the Hughes home today as a climax to monotonous weeks of waiting. It had been thought that things would move swiftly and that night would find the republican convention adjourned, its work ended, but few of the candidate's closest friends believed that the day's development would crowd his resignation from the bench, his acceptance of the